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REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the work programme of the Unit for 1996-1997, the indicative list for 1997-1998 and beyond and the internal roster.

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ANNEX

Work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1996-1997, indicative list for 1997-1998 and beyond and internal roster

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The following work programme has been drawn up in accordance with article 9, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, and takes into account the guidelines laid out in Assembly resolutions 42/218 of 21 December 1987, 44/184 of 19 December 1989 and 45/237 of 21 December 1990, decision 46/446 of 20 December 1991, resolution 47/201 of 22 December 1992, resolution 48/221 of 23 December 1993 and resolution 50/233 of 7 June 1996. The work programme is divided into three sections: section II lists the JIU work programme for 1996-1997, section III contains an indicative list of issues the Unit has identified as potential subjects to be dealt with after the completion of the ongoing reports and section IV comprises a roster of suggestions that are before the Unit for consideration as subjects that might be taken up in the medium term. As hitherto, the work programme is subject to change in the course of the year: new reports may be added; planned reports may be modified, postponed or cancelled when circumstances warrant; and titles may be changed to reflect the new thrust of reports. The Unit would highly appreciate receiving any comments from the Member States, the legislative organs, other external and internal oversight bodies and the secretariats of participating organizations on the content of this work programme and/or the indicative list for 1997-1998 and beyond and the internal roster.

II. WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1996-1997

A. Reports on management, budgetary and administrative issues

1. Coordination and harmonization of the work of oversight bodies

2. The purpose of this study is to examine the roles and responsibilities of existing internal and external oversight bodies within the United Nations system and make recommendations to enhance the overall performance of these bodies and promote the more effective use of resources. Specifically, for these oversight bodies, the Joint Inspection Unit will identify and compare individual mandates, areas of skill competencies, working procedures and standards and the mechanisms in place for the sharing of information among bodies doing related work. The study will be carried out within the context of resolution 48/218 A of 23 December 1993 in which the General Assembly emphasized the need to ensure respect for the separate and distinct roles of external and internal oversight mechanisms and also to strengthen the external oversight mechanisms. This was reaffirmed by the Assembly in its subsequent resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994 and most recently in resolution 50/233. The report will, in addition, make recommendations and provide a model for establishing and/or improving internal

oversight mechanisms for smaller organizations of the system. While addressing specific suggestions from the Secretariat of the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the study will continue to pursue issues identified in the JIU report on accountability, management improvement and oversight in the United Nations system (A/50/503 and Add.1), which previously provided a summary of conceptual and practical relationships, patterns, common trends, initiatives, and possible actions to help strengthen and enhance accountability, management improvement and oversight actions in what must become a continuous process.

2. Role of publications - Part II

3. This is the second part of a report that was included in the 1995-1996 work programme at the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 50/206 C of 23 December 1995, endorsing a recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The first part of the report, which is currently under preparation, covers publications policy and practice system-wide, including issues relating to cost-effectiveness, and reviews developments in this area since the issuance in 1984 of a JIU report on the same subject. Part II of the report will evaluate the role publications play in implementing mandates of intergovernmental bodies. Given the great number of publications produced by each organization, the Inspectors intend to focus the second part of the study on publications of the Secretariat only, subject to further modification.

3. Common services in Geneva

4. This report will be the second by the Unit on the subject of common services. The first report, which reviewed common services for organizations co-located in New York, was entitled "Common services at United Nations Headquarters" (JIU/REP/96/5). The reports in this series have a common objective: to contribute to the establishment of a more rational inter-organizational framework for the development, operation and management of common services with a view to reduced overhead costs, increased collaboration and cost-effectiveness at major Headquarters duty stations.

4. Review of management and administration in the International Labour Organization

5. The report will be the first in a series following up on the recent JIU report on accountability, management improvement, and oversight in the United Nations system (A/50/503 and Add.1). The series will begin with a review of the recent major management reforms and initiatives listed for ILO in part II of that report. In conducting this review, consideration will be given to the applicability of the recommendations contained in part I of the report. Similar follow-up reviews will be undertaken by JIU for other participating organizations in future years.

5. United Nations access control system (card access system)

6. This item was originally included in the 1995 work programme following a decision in 1994 by the Secretariat to abandon a project aimed at tightening security arrangements at the Headquarters premises for which payment in the amount of $938,764 had already been effected to an outside contractor. JIU postponed its own report (the purpose of which was to probe the decision-making process that led to the commissioning and subsequent abandonment of the card access system, with a view to deriving lessons for the future in the judicious use of the Organization's limited resources) pending the outcome of a report by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, which was subsequently issued under cover of a note by the Secretary-General (A/50/791). This report referred the matter to the Investigation Section of the Office and a decision regarding the JIU report was again postponed. The findings of the Office's investigation have been made known to the Unit and will be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session. JIU will await the decision of the Assembly on the matter and decide accordingly.

6. Feasibility study on the relocation of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to the Turin Centre

7. This study was included in the 1996-1997 work programme at the request of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), which is considering the relocation of the Institute from Geneva to Turin. Given that this issue was an agenda item of the meeting of the Board scheduled for September 1996, the study was carried out on a priority basis and was issued in August 1996 (JIU/REP/96/2). The main objective of the study was to assess the cost benefits that could be derived from the move of UNITAR to Turin. This included consideration of the conditions prevailing in Turin with regard to premises and facilities, the legal implications for host country agreements and the contractual status of staff, and the institutional and practical proposed relations with other institutions already based in Turin.

B. Reports on operational activities for development

1. United Nations system support for science and technology in Latin America and the Caribbean

8. Since the adoption in 1979 of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, this subject has become a prominent feature of the legislative directives and the substantive and operational programmes of organizations within the United Nations system. In line with relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Programme and Coordination, the report will evaluate, on the basis of selected projects, the effective contribution of the United Nations system to endogenous capacity-building in science and technology. This will be the third of a series of JIU reports on the subject. The two previous ones were on Africa (A/50/125-E/1995/19, annex) and on Asia and the Pacific (A/50/721). This evaluation was originally requested by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

2. Fellowships in the United Nations system

9. This system-wide inspection was requested by the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions. It comes about as the result of the eleventh meeting of Senior Fellowship Officers of the United Nations system held in September 1994, at which a number of issues were highlighted and concerns raised in connection with fellowship administration in the United Nations. The objectives of the report are to assess the contribution of United Nations fellowships to capacity-building, to identify optimal modalities for fellowship administration and thus to suggest ways in which the current administration of fellowships in the United Nations system could be enhanced through the possible streamlining and centralization of existing structures, the development of standardization and improved coordination, and to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of its findings.

3. The use of United Nations system information technologies and information systems in support of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa

10. This report combines two of the current priority issues in the United Nations system: development in Africa, as reflected in the new strategic directions being adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the System-wide Special Initiative on Africa, and the use of information technologies and information systems in the United Nations system, in line with the African Information Society Initiative adopted by ECA at its Conference of Ministers in May 1996. The report is included in the 1996-1997 work programme as an internal proposal and serves as a practical follow-up to the report on the use of information technologies and information systems in the United Nations to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session. The principal objective of the report is to identify ways in which United Nations system organizations can take better advantage of the potential of information technologies to leapfrog the development effort in Africa.

C. Peacekeeping and related operations

11. JIU has in recent years produced several major reports on peacekeeping and related operations (Some proposals for improving the peacekeeping operations of the United Nations (JIU/NOTE/92/1); Staffing of the United Nations peacekeeping and related missions (civilian component) (A/48/421); Sharing responsibilities in peacekeeping: the United Nations and regional organizations (A/50/571); Investigation of the relationship between humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping operations (A/50/572); Military component of United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/50/576); and Strengthening the United Nations system capacity for conflict prevention (A/50/853)) and as part of the current work programme is carrying out a study entitled "Coordination at Headquarters and field level, within the framework of 'An Agenda for Peace', between the United Nations agencies in peacebuilding: an assessment of the possibilities". At this time, it does not envisage undertaking any studies on this subject in the 1996/1997 work programme.

D. Humanitarian assistance

Execution of humanitarian assistance programmes through government agencies and non-governmental organizations ("implementing partners")

12. This report was originally foreseen for inclusion in the 1995-1996 work programme. Its objective is to contribute to clarifying the criteria governing legal, administrative, financial and reporting relationships between donor organizations and implementing partners. It will cover all organizations involved in one way or another in humanitarian assistance programmes and utilizing implementing partners.

III. INDICATIVE LIST OF POTENTIAL ITEMS FOR 1997-1998 AND BEYOND

13. The following are indications of subjects of inspection, investigation and evaluation, in the four priority areas of the current JIU work programme, which the Inspectors intend to pursue during the course of 1997-1998 and beyond. Most of these subjects are requested by the legislative organs or suggested by the secretariats of the participating organizations, while others are generated internally. The list is tentative and does not necessarily imply that JIU is firmly committed to taking up these subjects.

A. Management, budgetary and administrative issues

1. (a) System-wide review on ways to improve programming methodology;

   (b) System-wide review of planning, programming and budgeting procedures;

   (c) Review (evaluation) of programme budgeting in the United Nations system.

2. Streamlining of the intergovernmental machinery in substantial/programmatic and administrative areas: a blueprint for reform.

3. Effectiveness of the performance appraisal system in the United Nations.

4. A comparative analysis of systems, procedures and cost of document preparation in the United Nations system, taking a cross-section that includes the United Nations and a few agencies.

5. Review of management and administration in the World Health Organization (WHO).

6. Common and joint services in Vienna.

7. Bulk funding for regular programme activities in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) field offices.

B. Operational activities for development

1. System-wide assessment of the needs and possibilities, ways and means of integrating cultural dimensions in development strategies and in planning, monitoring and evaluating development programmes and projects.

IV. INTERNAL ROSTER

A. Management, budgetary and administrative issues

1. Inspection of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

2. Inspection of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

3. Ways of improving the marketing of United Nations revenue-producing activities.

4. Use of experts and consultants.

5. Status of agreement between host countries and United Nations Headquarters and specialized agencies system-wide.

B. Operational activities for development

1. An assessment of the restructuring of economic, social and related sectors of the United Nations.

2. Financial and administrative implications of a meaningful UNDP presence and activities in the net contributor countries.

3. An analysis of the number, size and cost of conferences, seminars, workshops and other meetings and gatherings in the technical cooperation programmes of the United Nations system.

4. Relationship between the funding programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

5. Cooperation between Global Environment Facility implementing agencies and the United Nations specialized agencies.

6. Effectiveness and efficiency of the alternative development - supply reduction and demand reduction programmes of UNDP and its relationship to other technical, economic and social projects of the United Nations system.

7. Impact of new UNDP support cost agreements.

8. Evaluation of Agenda 21.

9. A review of training in the United Nations system.

C. Peacekeeping and related operations

1. Analysis of the resources devoted to peacekeeping emergencies and disaster relief programmes, compared with regular economic and social development assistance.

2. Peacekeeping operations, office and living-quarter camps: budgeting, procurement, management and removal from one mission and reinstallation in another mission.

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STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Emergency assistance to Mozambique

Report of the Secretary-General

ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE

INTRODUCTION

1. Peace has radically improved Mozambique's prospects for economic recovery and development. In 1993, just one year after the General Peace Agreement, economic activity rebounded strongly with GDP recording an impressive growth of 19.3 per cent as a result of the vigorous recovery experienced by agricultural production, transport and trade services. In 1994 GDP grew at an estimated rate of 5 per cent.

2. Humanitarian aid is still being delivered, however, although in a much reduced form. The emphasis has meanwhile clearly shifted from emergency aid to the areas mainly for returning refugees and other vulnerable groups, for rehabilitation, reconstruction and reintegration and development.

3. With a GDP per capita of about US$ 90, a life expectancy at birth of 45.5 years, an adult literacy rate of 36.9 per cent and widespread absolute poverty, Mozambique is a least developed country (LDC), ranking 167 out of 174 countries in terms of the Human Development Index compiled by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in its 1996 Human Development Report. The under-five mortality rate is 282 per thousand live births, but fertility is high (6.4), so that it is unlikely that the rate of population growth will fall below 2.5 to 3 per cent a year in the near future. The country sorely lacks skilled

human resources and entrepreneurial capacity. Mozambique is also a severely indebted low income country (SILIC): in 1994, external debt reached the unsustainable level of US$ 5.4 billion or 3.7 times GDP and debt service before debt relief represented 117 per cent of exports of goods and services.

4. These difficulties are exacerbated by a situation of deep-rooted structural problems that can only be overcome in the long run. In particular, there is an acute shortage of technological and management skills in all sectors and at all levels, which constrains the ability to apply knowledge and innovate. The thin human resource base may well represent the major bottleneck to sustained growth, development and capacity-building. Tied to this factor, the modern domestic private sector is still embryonic and indigenous entrepreneurial capacity is scarce, lacking capital and managerial expertise and experience.

UPDATE ON EMERGENCY AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

5. Coordination of emergency and humanitarian assistance. Since 1987 the United Nations has played a prominent role in the coordination of donor assistance to the Government's Emergency Programme, first with the appointment of a United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations (UNSCERO) in the person of the UNDP resident representative.

6. Following the General Peace Agreement and the establishment of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) by the Security Council, the responsibility for coordinating humanitarian assistance was entrusted in January 1993 to the newly created United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination (UNOHAC), and the UNSCERO office was subsequently abolished. UNDP contributed to UNOHAC's activities through secondment of Professional staff and in particular through the management of multi-donor funded demobilization and reintegration support schemes. With the dismantling of ONUMOZ and UNOHAC in the end of 1994 UNDP reassumed the responsibility for coordinating humanitarian assistance activities, including support to reintegration and demining.

7. War and drought, the principal factors of the emergency situation, were overcome by early 1993 and the Government officially declared the end of the emergency situation in the country. Nonetheless, humanitarian assistance continued due to the need to help returning refugees, internally displaced persons and demobilized soldiers and their dependents. In addition, given the natural cycles of drought and floods in the region, weaknesses of rural and urban infrastructure, shortage of food stocks and seeds, generalized poverty, and vulnerability of the majority of the economic agents, the country will inevitably continue to face future emergency situations, at the local level or nationwide, arising from natural calamities.

8. In 1994, Mozambique received $131.8 million in food aid and $13.6 million for other emergency non-food aid. Although emergency food aid continued high at $135 million in 1995, other emergency non-food assistance saw a sharp drop for the same period to $10 million. The largest part of the emergency food aid, $100.2 million was channelled through the World Food Programme (WFP), followed by bilateral cooperation programmes and individual country programmes, such as

USAID, and those of Canada, Australia and the Netherlands, in that order. Emergency food aid pledges for 1996 thus far are just over $40 million.

9. To move along the relief-to-development continuum, Governments and donors have recognized the need for making the transition from a war and emergency footing to peacetime reconstruction and development planning. Government efforts, therefore, are focusing more on the management of rehabilitation and reintegration as well as on a medium-term development strategy centred on sustainable human development. The Ministry of Planning and Finance has assumed a leading role in this process.

ASSISTANCE FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT: POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Political developments

10. Today, Mozambique is a multi-party democracy. In December 1994, some two years after the signing in Rome in October 1992 of the General Peace Agreement, the first democratically elected President and Members of Parliament took office, and a new government, constituted by the winning party, Frelimo, was designated by the President of the Republic.

Microeconomic trends

11. Starting in 1995, political and economic transition in Mozambique has shown promising signs of a return to stability and normality: peace, national reconciliation and the vitality of the young democracy have taken root; parliamentary performance improved noticeably; one has witnessed an open, free and lively interface between government, legislature and media; overall the social climate remained calm; resettlement of internally displaced people and returning refugees was consolidated; reintegration of demobilized soldiers has been relatively free of major disruption; the mine-clearance programme proceeded at a reasonable pace; reconstruction and economic reform made further progress; the re-emerging domestic private sector has become increasingly dynamic.

Economic and social situation

12. In order to reverse the process of economic decline experienced during the 1980s, the Government introduced in 1987 a comprehensive stabilization and structural adjustment programme agreed with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and supported by the donor community. The primary aims of this ongoing programme are to restore macroeconomic and external balances and to move the economic system towards a market-based economy.

13. The adoption of stabilization and adjustment policies coupled with the associated inflow of aid brought about a significant improvement of Mozambique's economic performance, with reduction of financial imbalances and a positive change in relative prices laying down the foundations of a market economy. Nevertheless, it will take time before the beneficial effects expected from adjustment via increases in production and employment ameliorate the generalized poverty situation in the country. In fact, from 1987 to 1989 real GDP growth

averaged 9.8 per cent annually, but in 1990-1992 economic performance deteriorated again, due largely to the continuing war, compounded by the most severe drought in decades: GDP rose only by 1.7 per cent annually during this period.

14. In post-war Mozambique, the peace dividends are yet to materialize in any tangible way. After the strong, but exceptional, recovery experienced in 1993, in which GDP bounced by an impressive 19.2 per cent, GDP growth slowed considerably to 5 per cent in 1994 and an estimated 3 per cent in 1995. In 1996 growth is projected at 4 per cent. Given that Mozambique takes off from an extremely low economic base and after factoring in population increases, the prevalence of the recent trend of lacklustre growth performance would translate into GDP per capita increases too modest to make a visible contribution to, and to sustain, the goals of poverty reduction, social sector development, reconstruction and restoration of external viability.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MOZAMBIQUE

Macroeconomic trends

15. Mozambique's macroeconomic performance in 1995 was modest. Final estimates indicate that real GDP growth was a mere 1.5 per cent (down from 5 per cent in 1994), owing largely to a sharp contraction of government services (down 38 per cent relative to 1994). Such low growth meant virtually no growth in GDP per capita, which stagnated at the extremely meagre level of about US$ 90 per person. Despite dropping from a rate of 70 per cent in 1994 to 55 per cent in 1995, inflation measured by the CPI for Maputo remained high, far exceeding the original and revised targets for the year agreed with IMF under the structural adjustment programme (respectively, 24 per cent and 34 per cent).

16. In spite of the sizeable cuts in current and investment expenditures to keep the budget indicators within agreed targets and in line with shortfalls in foreign aid and tax revenues, the Government managed to boost allocations to education and health as part of the policy to shift resources from defence spending to inter alia, the social sectors. Current expenditure in education increased by 20.8 per cent in real terms from 1994 to 1995 and its share in total recurrent spending grew from 9.6 per cent in 1994 to 15.8 per cent in 1995. Donor contributions to the sector amounted to US$ 47 million, of which US$ 30.6 million were grants and the remaining US$ 16.3 million were in the form of loans for investment. Similarly for the health sector, in which current expenditure rose by 14.5 per cent in real terms and its share in total current spending increased from 4.8 per cent in 1994 to 7.5 per cent in 1995. Here donor contributions totalled US$ 81.1 million ($72.2 million as grants and $8.9 million for investment).

17. The external sector accounts displayed positive behaviour in 1995. Exports of shellfish, cashew nuts and other commodities increased by 13 per cent (to US$ 169 million) and imports fell by 23 per cent (to US$ 784 million). As a result, the current account deficit before grants improved significantly, shrinking by 21 per cent to about $684 million.

18. However, the debt situation did not improve. Mozambique is confronted with a huge and unsustainable debt overhang, which amounted to US$ 5.5 billion at the end of 1995 or nearly 4 times GDP. On average, since 1992 debt service (before debt relief) has represented 125 per cent of exports in goods and services. Clearly, to achieve a sustainable debt position and regain external viability, Mozambique will require exceptional debt relief and forgiveness. As a result, Mozambique will be one of the first countries with unsustainable debt to be considered for support under the World Bank/IMF Debt Initiative for Highly Indebted Poor Countries, the HIPC.

19. The outlook for 1996 is equally modest. Projected GDP growth for the year is 4 per cent. According to preliminary information for the first semester, monetary and fiscal indicators are by and large in compliance with the targets of the stabilization programme for the year or have even been surpassed.

STRUCTURAL REFORMS

20. Manifold and wide-ranging structural reforms are under way. Progress, however, has been constrained by the Government's weak and overstretched management and implementation capacity. Recent developments concerning the most salient reform measures are highlighted below.

21. Agriculture policy. Apart from the phased elimination of minimum producer prices for food and cash crops and of the export tax on raw cashew nuts, agriculture policy prioritizes the revitalization of the smallholder (family) farm sector, the provision of seeds and tools, restoration of rural marketing networks, rehabilitation of feeder roads, and reform of land tenure arrangements. An integrated sectoral programme for the development of agriculture is under preparation and should be completed by end-1996. A new draft Land Law is currently under thorough review in consultation with Mozambican society. The new law, to be enacted in 1997, is expected to recognize and ensure security of customary (traditional) rights of tenure, permit trade in land titles, and protect ecosystems through land-use planning. Donors provided $70.5 million grants and US$ 13.3 million as loans for a total contribution of $83.8 million.

22. Human development and poverty alleviation. Key elements of the Government strategy are to raise budgetary allocations to the social sectors (see above) - notably to basic education and primary health care - and to formulate and implement integrated sector programmes for education and health. An education sector programme is being prepared with implementation due to start in 1997. In 1995 the Government adopted a health sector programme, based on a previously developed National Health Strategy. The Poverty Alleviation Unit in the Directorate of Planning, whose aim is to ensure that poverty issues and policies are consistently prioritized and taken into account by the development planning process, formulated in 1995 a Poverty Alleviation Strategy. It is at present developing rural and urban poverty profiles, and will conduct a national poverty assessment and complete a Poverty Action Plan by mid-1997.

23. Environmental policy. The Government began implementing the National Environmental Management Programme (NEMP), approved in 1995. Under development

or in the planning stage are specific programmes for managing natural resources (e.g., wildlife, fisheries and forests), a water resource management strategy (including sanitation), and environmental impact assessment legislation. Grant aid to the sector, a relatively new one for targeted assistance, was $1.4 million in 1995.

24. Tax system and customs reform. With a view to increasing budget revenues and curbing corruption, the Government is in the process of restructuring tax and customs administrations, streamlining the tax structure and rates and preparing the introduction of a value-added tax, planned for 1998. In the context of the decentralization programme, the Government is also finalizing draft legislation on local finances aimed at the future municipalities. The customs tariff structure has been recently revised and simplified, as part of a consultative process involving the private sectors and came into effect at the end of June 1996. A new pre-shipment inspection (PSI) contract was signed in 1995 on private management of customs for a period of three years.

25. Banking sector reform. Ongoing restructuring of the banking system is dominated by the privatization of the two State-owned banks: the Banco Comercial de Moçambique, BCM (Commercial Bank of Mozambique), which took place in July 1996; and of the Banco Popular de Moçambique, BPD (People's Development Bank), which is scheduled for end-1996.

26. Private sector development. In order to create an enabling environment for private sector development and to reduce excessive red tape, the Government's strategy centres on the simplification of licensing and investment procedures as well on the removal of legal and bureaucratic impediments to business. In this context a Second Private Sector Seminar was held in mid-June 1996 to review progress since the first conference in 1995.

27. Public enterprise sector restructuring. The privatization of State-owned enterprises has proceeded at a satisfactory pace, although it has also led to a marked increase in unemployment, particularly in the manufacturing sector. By the end of 1995 the majority of State farms had been privatized or closed down, 45 new private enterprises had been established as a result of privatizing large State-owned firms and 502 small- and medium-sized firms had also been fully privatized or placed under private management.

28. Transport sector. Important deregulation and restructuring and/or privatization plans are being considered, especially with regard to the national airline company (LAM), the ports and railroads company (CFM) and the petroleum distribution company (PETROMOC). The physical and operational rehabilitation of the transport corridors to the hinterland countries has been in progress for some years. These transport links are key to the economic growth and integration of Mozambique and the Southern Africa region. In this respect, a major initiative, the envisaged Maputo Development Corridor, was the subject of a large and broadly representative international investors' conference, held in Maputo in early May 1996 and opened by Presidents Chissano and Mandela.

29. Energy sector. Two ongoing large projects will contribute to substantially increase Mozambique's exports from 1997 onwards: among these the reconstruction

of the power lines from the Cahora Bassa Dam to South Africa and the development of the Pande gas field.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM, DECENTRALIZATION AND GOVERNANCE

30. The Government launched an extensive and ambitious public administration reform and decentralization process aimed at improving governance, increasing public sector efficiency, devolving powers to local government, and generally strengthening democratic participation in public sector management. Key components of administrative modernization and local government reform programmes are: the reorganization of civil service personnel administration and the delegation of authority for human resources management to the provincial governments; the revision of civil service pay, career and incentive structures to enable the Government to recruit and retain qualified staff; the design and implementation of an integrated public administration training system; the rationalization and streamlining of administrative systems, rules and procedures; the creation of urban and rural municipalities endowed with political, administrative and financial autonomy; the holding of democratic elections for the new municipal bodies; the reorganization of central and provincial governments; and the enforcement of rules and measures to combat corruption in the public sector, which comprise a Code of Ethics for Public Officials (including conflict-of-interest provisions) and the establishment of a Higher Authority Against Corruption. Two other elements feature prominently in the efforts to improve governance: strengthening of the judicial system and reform of the civil police.

31. However, in spite of donor support and encouragement, progress has been slow in most of these areas for two main reasons: lack of human and financial capacity to manage such complex reforms; and political sensitivity, which call for broad consultations and negotiations involving Parliament and civil society, thereby further contributing to the complexity of the reform process.

EXTERNAL AID

32. Mozambique's extreme dependence on foreign aid makes coordination among donors critical. Mozambique has selected the Consultative Group Meeting (CG) arrangement, led by the World Bank, as the major overall coordinating mechanism to enhance policy dialogue between the Government and the donor community. The CG meetings allow donors and the Government to make joint reviews of the Government's development policies and strategies, with special emphasis on economic reform. These meetings devote particular attention to the assessment of the overall financial support required by Mozambique to implement and sustain its structural adjustment, reconstruction and development strategies, thereby helping to identify the targets of external resource flows. In this context, progress has been made in untying aid.

33. Foreign aid to Mozambique in 1994 corresponded to about 72 per cent of GDP, a high US$ 63 of aid per capita (that is, more than twice the average for sub-Saharan Africa) and 2.7 times the value of exports of goods and services. External aid in the form of grants and concessional loans financed 65 per cent

of total government expenditure and 78 per cent of public investment. Free-standing and investment-related technical cooperation amounted to 26 per cent of total official development assistance (ODA).

34. External financing requirements dropped over recent years and on the whole they have been met by donor pledges made at the CG meetings. A total of US$ 1,043 million, excluding debt relief, was pledged for 1994 at the 1993 CG. In fact, Mozambique received only US$ 825 million in the form of grants and credits to finance investment projects and services (46 per cent of total), import support (20 per cent), food aid (8 per cent), non-food emergency (3 per cent) and special programmes associated with the implementation of the General Peace Agreement (23 per cent). These special programmes were targeted at demobilization and reintegration of soldiers, resettlement of returning refugees and internally displaced persons, mine clearance and multiparty elections. There was no CG meeting in 1994. In 1995, the full amount of external financing, again excluding debt relief, committed at the CG for the year was US$ 780 million in grants and loans, but actual disbursements were only US$ 574 million, broken down as follows: investment and services (54 per cent), import support (31 per cent), food aid (12 per cent), non-food emergency (1 per cent) and special programmes (3 per cent). In the 1996 CG the non-debt relief component of pledged financing amounted to US$ 567 million, of which 52 per cent was allocated to investment and services, 32 per cent to import support, 10 per cent to food aid, and 6 per cent to other programmes. The declining shares of food aid and non-food emergency in total external financing, reflect the recovery experienced by the food crops sector as well as normal weather conditions.

35. During the 1996 CG meeting donors' interventions were characterized by three "leitmotifs" or central themes: need for greater government accountability (as opposed to mere statements of good intentions) and improved governance, most importantly to combat corruption; need for more rapid economic growth to reduce poverty, through boosting supply response; and need for deepening the democratization process, through in particular multi-party local elections. The World Bank has initiated the appraisal phase for a Third Economic Recovery Credit (TERM) to become effective in 1997.

36. For 1995, according to government data, total estimated aid disbursement by donors amounted to US$ 879 million, of which 16 per cent (US$ 145 million) went for emergency food aid and non-food aid. The bulk of the assistance (84 per cent or US$ 733 million) is for reconstruction and development programmes, including areas in the relief-to-development continuum such as reintegration and resettlement of demobilized soldiers; refugees, internally displaced persons; demining; commercial food aid, investments and support for the balance-of-payment programme.

INITIATIVES IN AID COORDINATION

37. Apart from CGs and ad hoc forums, the Government also promotes in-country sectoral and thematic consultations involving line ministries and leading donors in a particular sector or thematic area, in the form of government-donor working groups. This mechanism for government-donor coordination, which has functioned

with varying degrees of success in a few sectors, 1/ provides a potentially effective local forum for information exchange; joint review of issues of policy, programming, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes; overlapping activities; and allocation and mobilization of financial and technical cooperation resources. Within the CG process three joint monitoring mechanisms were set in late 1994: the government-donor working groups on the budget and governance, and bi-monthly government-donor meetings chaired by the Minister of Planning and Finance.

38. Coordination and cooperation within the local donor community has moved significantly forward. Donors met regularly to collaborate on issues of common interest such as emergency relief and humanitarian assistance, resettlement and infrastructure rehabilitation, demobilization and reintegration, demining, support to the electoral process, consolidation of the democratic process, and so forth. In the aftermath of the implementation of the Peace Agreement and as the country progressively makes the transition from a humanitarian assistance and resettlement footing to reconstruction and development, donors' collaborative efforts have been extended to encompass other areas of mutual concern, concentrating more on support to economic and social development strategies.

MAIN UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM INITIATIVES

39. With respect to the United Nations system, the UNDP resident representative in his capacity as resident coordinator (RC) chairs regular inter-agency meetings to examine, coordinate and make collective decisions on matters of policy, programming and management. To strengthen the role of the RC and coordination between agencies, agreement was reached in February 1995 to establish a Field-Level Committee, comprising of all resident heads of United Nations agencies, in compliance with the coordinating mechanism foreseen in General Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992. A Country strategy note for Mozambique (CSN) was approved by the Government in August 1995. It is expected that the CSN will increase the effectiveness of agency cooperation and the impact of interventions by gradually putting into practice a concerted team approach in responding to national priorities and programmes, especially through harmonization of planning cycles and joint programming.

40. During recent years, positive steps towards greater inter-agency coordination of programming and operational activities have been taken. The members of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) - UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP - have worked closely with the World Bank, other United Nations agencies and the donor community in the programming and implementation of various activities. Areas of relatively effective cooperation include: agriculture, forestry and fisheries; food security; post-war reconstruction planning; road rehabilitation, particularly with regard to feeder roads; rural water supply and basic sanitation; population policy, survey and planning; formulation of the UNICEF-sponsored National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC); primary education; health sector, including maternal and child health care, family planning, malaria control and AIDS programmes; Agenda 21 and environmental management; emergency and humanitarian assistance; capacity-building and technical

cooperation policy issues; and harmonization of terms for local recruitment contracts.

41. Finally, the role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has been paramount. Notably with cooperation from WFP and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR successfully conducted one of the largest refugee repatriation and resettlement operations on record, covering about 1.7 million returnees, mostly from Malawi, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and South Africa.

42. UNDP. The Mid-Term Review of UNDP's Fourth Country Programme held in mid-1995 confirmed the continued relevance of UNDP's emphasis on the building of national capacity to support reconstruction and development, the transition to a full market economy and decentralized State, and the consolidation of peace and democracy in Mozambique. The country programme's three original areas of concentration are: poverty alleviation and post-war rehabilitation; economic and financial management, including decentralization; and environment and natural resources management. The implementation of the peace process since the end of 1992 led UNDP to get actively involved in a fourth area: democratization and governance.

43. In cooperation with other United Nations and donor agencies, UNDP throughout 1995 pursued its management and coordination efforts targeted at multi-donor funded programmes for poverty alleviation and national reconstruction, particularly through assistance to: the formulation of a National Agriculture Development Programme (PROAGRI) with emphasis on the family-farm sector (with FAO and World Bank); the feeder-road programme (through UNCDF and with World Bank); basic education (with World Bank); a donor pooling arrangement for the health sector; basic sanitation; HIV/AIDS (with WHO); demining; and the reintegration support scheme (RSS) for demobilized soldiers.

44. Major initiatives in the economic management, public sector reform and decentralization area included the assistance to the completion of a comprehensive national Economic Management Capacity-Building Programme (EMP), adopted by the Government in mid-1995, one component of which is targeted at aid policy and coordination; the associated Programme Support Document (PSD), which also contemplates the formulation of a sustainable human development (SHD) strategy (with UNICEF); and the continued support to reconstruction and development planning at the provincial and district levels. In the area of environment and natural resource management, UNDP engaged especially in: the formulation of a PSD for the implementation of the National Environmental Management Programme, NEMP (funded by the World Bank and other donors); the introduction of a training programme under Capacity 21; and the support to the development of national policies and programmes for the water, forestry and fisheries sectors.

45. Within the democratization and governance area, UNDP assumed a prominent role in the coordination and management of the donor technical and financial support to the organization of the multi-party elections in October 1994. The principal coordination mechanism has been the Aid-For-Democracy Group (ADG) of donors, chaired by UNDP, which is the most representative and highest-level donor forum in Mozambique, regularly attended by practically all ambassadors and

heads of resident missions of donor agencies. After the general elections the ADG decided to focus on post-electoral support to democratic institution-building and good governance and requested UNDP to coordinate in particular the formulation of concerted frameworks of donor assistance to the new Parliament, police reform, organization of local elections, independent media, the judiciary, and political parties (to these through existing United Nations trust funds). During 1995 and early 1996 draft projects/programmes were developed for the Parliament, civil police and media (with UNESCO), and preparatory work has been done with respect to local elections and the judicial system. At a more operational level the ADG has currently several sub-groups, chaired also by UNDP - the Parliament and Police, Media, and Demining Donor Working Groups - and another sub-group for the Media is envisaged. A related grouping, the Government/Donor Working Group on Governance, led by UNDP on the donor side, concentrates on public sector and civil service reform, decentralization, municipalization, local elections and combating corruption. UNDP reports to the ADG plenary on the work of the sub-groups and governance working group.

46. The trend in the use of UNDP resources has been to expand the use of the programme or sector-based approach as illustrated by the cases already mentioned above: the Agriculture Development Programme (PROAGRI), in its final formulation stage; the feeder-road programme; the basic education programme; the Economic Management Programme (EMP); and the support to the National Environmental Management Programme (NEMP). Similarly, government execution of projects and programmes has increased in recent years to about 60 per cent of the total in 1995.

47. UNFPA. Aside from the activities carried out under its most important thematic areas - maternal and child care and family planning, gender issues, follow-up on the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), and support to the preparation of the 1997 population census - during 1995 the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) launched a comprehensive multi-sectoral population programme in Zambezia Province. This programme contemplates inter alia a module for coordinating development aid at the provincial level as well as training for capacity-building. Relying on a programme approach, the programme was formulated by a multi-disciplinary team in close collaboration with the provincial government and central government ministries and is executed by the provincial government, thereby enhancing both ownership and decentralization.

48. WFP. During 1995 the World Food Programme (WFP) prepared its Country Strategy Outline (CSO), which is now with its Executive Board for approval. The CSO considered the CSN closely and will be the basis for WFP to apply the programme approach in Mozambique by late 1996. Its future programming activities will be in the sectors of education, health, rehabilitation and capacity-building of the Government's response to emergency situation. Currently, WFP supports activities in education through primary school feeding programmes in vulnerable areas; the Feeder Roads Construction and Rehabilitation programmes, using food aid as incentives to labour-intensive construction brigades; a programme for Urban Basic Services implemented in the Maputo area, and Health, with support to therapeutic feeding in hospitals and to other feeding programmes being implemented by NGOs.

49. WHO. In 1995 greater attention was given by the World Health Organization (WHO) to the quality of management and systems development rather than relying on a simply supply-oriented approach to increase access to services. In particular, WHO and other donors supported the implementation of the Health Manpower Development Plan 1992-2002, prepared by the Ministry of Health. WHO programme implementation rates were quite good. In fact, most projects were able to expand their activities through the availability of additional financial resources as a result of successful fund-raising activities by the Ministry of Health. WHO collaborates with a wide range of donors and NGOs, for whom the health sector constitutes a priority of their development assistance programmes, in the rehabilitation and development of the sector as well as in the prevention and cure of the many diseases that afflict the population (including AIDS).

50. UNHCR. The UNHCR Mozambique repatriation and reintegration came to a successful end in June 1996, after supporting of more than 1.7 million refugees and the implementation of 1,575 micro-projects.

51. UNICEF. In the current 1994-1998 programme cycle, UNICEF supports health and nutrition; education; water and sanitation; community development; children in especially difficult circumstance; information and social communication; planning, monitoring and evaluation; and emergency relief assistance. These eight programmes are implemented through 30 projects with 147 activities (sub-projects). Each of the programmes are planned and implemented in close cooperation with the sectoral ministries. Implementation occurs throughout the country with Governments and NGOs as implementing partners. Expansion of the UNICEF programme accelerated particularly after elections in 1994 when remote areas became more accessible.

52. For the most part, United Nations system assistance has been for emergency food aid, the largest allocation, a small contribution towards emergency non-food items, a similarly limited allocation to investment, with the second largest part going to development activities.

Notes

1/ Operative government-donor working groups include: agriculture, education, health, import support, public investment, budget, governance and public sector reform, and "Aid-For-Democracy". The last one is essentially a donor group with occasional participation by national entities, which has focused on democratization, assistance to the electoral process and democratic institution-building.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 110 (b)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

Report of the Secretary-General

1. At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 49/193 of 23 December 1994 entitled "Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances", in which it reiterated its invitation to all Governments to take appropriate legislative or other steps to prevent and suppress the practice of enforced disappearances, in keeping with the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, and to take action to that end at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with the United Nations. It also encouraged States to provide concrete information on measures taken to give effect to the Declaration, as well as obstacles encountered, and requested all States to consider the possibility of disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in the national and local languages. In conclusion, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the steps he takes to secure the widespread dissemination and promotion of the Declaration and to submit to it at its fifty-first session a report on the steps taken to implement the resolution.

2. In conformity with General Assembly resolution 49/193, the Department of Public Information has distributed Fact Sheet No. 6 concerning enforced or involuntary disappearances, published by the Centre for Human Rights, and which contains the full text of the Declaration. It is also in the process of publishing a booklet on the Declaration which is to be distributed to, among others, United Nations peacekeeping offices and United Nations specialized agencies. In addition, the Department's Visitors' Services Section makes the

Declaration available to the general public and educational institutes upon request. The text of the Declaration is also available on the Internet under the section on General Assembly resolutions. The Department's Development and Human Rights Section also distributes copies of the Declaration upon request.

3. In the field, United Nations information centres and services and United Nations offices are provided with copies of publications containing the Declaration, which they keep in their reference libraries for consultation by interested students, researchers and academicians. They also distribute copies to media and non-governmental organizations and at special events such as the annual celebration of Human Rights Day.

4. For the remainder of the current biennium, the Department plans to issue a special backgrounder on the question of enforced disappearances. Every opportunity will be used to promote the elements of the Declaration in briefings and events dealing with the United Nations and human rights, both at Headquarters and through United Nations information centres and services.

5. The field offices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights have also actively distributed the Declaration to local non-governmental organizations and other interested parties. The Declaration is also part of the training projects on the administration of justice that are being developed in the framework of the human rights's advisory services, technical assistance and information programme.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 58
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 24 October 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 24 October 1996, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-29207 (E) 311096

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ANNEX

Letter dated 24 October 1996 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to respond to the letter dated 14 October 1996 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot Representative at the United Nations in connection with the recent border incident in Cyprus (A/51/498-S/1996/851 dated 15 October 1996).

The said letter is a typical example of the blatant distortion of facts and reckless exploitation of unfortunate events by the Greek Cypriot side for political purposes. The true facts pertaining to this incident, which happened behind our ceasefire lines in Turkish Cypriot territory, is as follows:

At approximately 0735 hours local time on 13 October 1996, a Greek Cypriot wearing civilian clothes violated our borders and entered 200 metres into the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus west of Güvercinlik village, which had previously been the scene of a deadly Greek commando attack on one of our sentry posts, resulting in the murder of a Turkish Cypriot soldier and the serious wounding of another. Hence, the tension in the area was naturally very high.

The Greek Cypriot in question continued his advance within our territory despite three verbal warnings made by our sentry in the area. There was also an attempt on the part of our sentry to apprehend the Greek Cypriot in question, who did not heed the verbal warnings to stop, but the latter managed to escape. Upon this, our sentry fired three shots in the air to warn him to stop. As he failed to do so he was fired upon and was hit.

A subsequent autopsy carried out by our authorities, in the presence of military and medical officers from the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), revealed that the deceased was hit by two bullets, one of which fatally wounded him. Both shots were fired from a distance of approximately 50 metres, and, contrary to what the Greek Cypriot side claims, there was absolutely no shot fired at him at close range after he fell on the ground. During the autopsy, a commando knife and a metal string which is commonly used for strangulation were found in the boots of the deceased, which suggests that his intentions in entering a highly restricted military area may not have been as innocent as the Greek Cypriot side would have one believe. Information that the aforesaid was a member of the Greek Cypriot militia reinforces suspicions in that regard. The claim that he had entered the area "to collect snails" is not convincing, since there is ample space in South Cyprus for such activity. In any event, there was clearly no means for the Turkish Cypriot sentries to know the intruder's intentions.

Meanwhile, in his first statement to the Greek Cypriot broadcasting corporation about the incident, the son-in-law of the deceased, who is alleged by the Greek Cypriot side to have been an "eyewitness" to the incident, stated: "I told him that it was a prohibited area and that we should not enter it, but he did not listen to me and went into it without heeding the warnings." There

was, therefore, no possibility that the deceased was not aware of the danger involved in violating a military restricted area, particularly in view of the prevailing tension.

As for the attempt to accuse or implicate the Turkish Forces in the incident, I wish to remind all concerned that, as UNFICYP is also fully aware, the area is under the control of the Turkish Cypriot Security Forces. The Greek Cypriot representative's slanderous accusations against Turkey in this regard are clearly politically motivated and are so base as to merit no detailed reply. Suffice it to say that Turkey is in Northern Cyprus in order to prevent yet another Greek invasion of Cyprus, as was the case between 1963 and 1974, and the repetition of the crimes committed by the Greek Cypriots, in collaboration with Greece, against the Turkish Cypriot people. The recent incidents, if they prove anything, demonstrate the other side's determination to pursue a policy of escalation and tension on the island, with a view to exploiting it against Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot side, regardless of its human cost to both sides.

In closing, I would like to reiterate our call for direct dialogue as a means of reducing tension and preventing the recurrence of such unfortunate incidents. I would also like to express the hope that the Greek Cypriot side will abandon its counterproductive and adventurist policy of escalating the tension and come to the negotiating table without further delay.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 81
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 28 October 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the aide-mémoire of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the Prevlaka issue.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 81, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

96-29582 (E) 061196 071196

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ANNEX

Aide-mémoire issued at Belgrade in October 1996 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the Prevlaka issue

1. Between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, namely between the Republic of Montenegro and the Republic of Croatia, there is a territorial dispute over the Prevlaka peninsula (Cape Ostri and a part of its natural hinterland) in the Boka Kotorska bay. This has been clearly noted in the first sentence of article 4 of the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia of 23 August 1996 (A/51/351-S/1996/744, annex). This fact makes it evident that the recognition of the Republic of Croatia by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia does not and cannot imply the recognition of the disputed territory of Prevlaka. On the other hand, in accordance with international law, it suffices that only one party involved should consider that a dispute exists, as was unambiguously pointed out by the International Court of Justice in its advisory opinion concerning the interpretation of peace treaties of 1950. According to international law the fact that the other party denies the existence of the dispute does not prove in itself its non-existence.

2. Considering the fact that no delimitation on land and at sea has been effected between the Republic of Montenegro and the Republic of Croatia, applying the legal regulations of the former Yugoslavia and taking account of the aspiration of the Republic of Croatia to continue its existence as an independent State, the Republic of Montenegro, on the basis of a decision adopted by its Parliament on 8 October 1991 (i.e. before the secession of Croatia), approached the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia with an initiative for delimitation with the Republic of Croatia by mutual agreement. By taking this action the Republic of Montenegro made the existence of this dispute both public and official. The Parliament of the Republic of Croatia accepted the initiative. This marked the moment when the Republic of Croatia undertook to effect a delimitation with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. with the Republic of Montenegro in the region of Prevlaka.

Explanation of the dispute

3. The Republic of Croatia claims the territory of Prevlaka on the basis of a historical right. This historical right, however, is actually a political argument.

4. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. the Republic of Montenegro, claims the territory of Prevlaka on the grounds of effective exercise of jurisdiction in this region during a long period of history, namely on the basis of its administration and control over the area, always accomplished in the name of sovereignty. In the past, as well as in more recent times - and not only over Prevlaka (Cape Ostri and a part of its natural hinterland), but over the whole region up to the point of an including Molunat - this administration was carried out from the centres in Boka Kotorska, i.e. in Montenegro.

5. Accordingly, as the Permanent Court of International Justice defined dispute, in the Mavrommatis case in 1924, there is between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. the Republic of Montenegro, and the Republic of Croatia a "disagreement on a point of law or fact". There is a controversy in the claims made by the two parties, the solution of which always implies legal and other consequences.

Acknowledgement of the dispute by the Republic of Croatia

6. In the procedure of international recognition for the Republic of Croatia, in his letter of 19 December 1991, addressed to the President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community, the President of the Republic of Croatia made a request that the Republic of Croatia be recognized by the States members of the European Community (EC). The Arbitration Commission examined this request by applying the provisions of the Declaration on Yugoslavia and the Guidelines for the recognition of new States in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, which the EC Council of Ministers had adopted on 16 December 1991 and which the Republic of Croatia had accepted.

7. With reference to the Guidelines for the recognition of new States in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the European Community made a statement on 31 December 1991 to the effect that "the recognition does not imply acceptance by the EC and its member States of the position of any republic as regards territory which is under dispute by two or more republics". Consequently, at the time of granting international recognition to the Republic of Croatia, the States members of the European Union did not recognize the disputed territory, in this case the territory of Prevlaka, i.e. Cape Ostri and a part of its natural hinterland, as an integral part of the Republic of Croatia. Such a statement is in full compliance with the idea that recognition should not be granted in respect of any territory over which there is a controversy. This is also in full compliance with international law and the practice according to which the recognition of a State does not necessarily imply that prior to the act of recognition all its borders have to be precisely defined. In the procedure of the admission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations in a letter of 11 February 1992 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the President of the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Croatia reaffirmed its adherence to the Guidelines for the recognition of new States in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union. Consequently, the Republic of Croatia has already accepted - as a condition of its international existence - that a disputed part of territory cannot be considered as an integral part of the Republic of Croatia.

8. The Guidelines for the recognition of new States in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union, which reflect the general European position, and the statement of the European Community that recognition cannot include something which is the subject of a dispute, are in full harmony with the international legal nature of a dispute, which, by definition, represents a controversy in claims made by two parties with respect to a specific part of territory, whose solution results in legal and other consequences. In addition, one of the basic principles of international law is that delimitation between States is never a unilateral, but always a bilateral legal act of international importance and that States are obliged to proceed with delimitation in such a manner.

The United Nations security regime on Prevlaka

9. The present legal status of the Prevlaka peninsula has been regulated by the joint declarations having the character of a treaty made by the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the President of the Republic of Croatia on 30 September and 20 October 1992, which comprise the so-called Agreement on Prevlaka, drafted by the United Nations and accepted by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia; the document of the handover of the barracks on Prevlaka to the United Nations observer mission of 20 October 1992; Security Council resolution 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992; resolution 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995; resolution 1038 (1996) of 15 January 1996; and resolution 1066 (1996) of 15 July 1996. The Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia, article 4, contains a stipulation that, pending the resolution of the territorial dispute over Prevlaka, the two parties are agreed to respect the existing security regime of the United Nations, with the United Nations monitoring.

10. The Joint Declaration of 30 September 1992 addressed the outstanding issues related to the belt between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. the Republic of Montenegro, and the Republic of Croatia. The agreement established a provisional legal status for the territory of Prevlaka, which has been demilitarized together with its hinterland. It was agreed that the issue of the overall security of Boka Kotorska and of the Dubrovnik region should be resolved through further negotiations. The agreement was confirmed by Security Council resolution 779 (1992) whereby the United Nations undertook the responsibility to monitor the arrangements agreed upon, i.e. to ensure that the established legal regime of United Nations security be respected until a peaceful solution would be achieved by the two parties. United Nations military observers have been deployed on the peninsula and thereby the authority and control of the world Organization was established. By establishing the United Nations security regime in this area, the Security Council has practically excluded the disputed issue from the jurisdiction and the sole responsibility of the two interested States, thus indicating that this issue could be a threat to peace and security. At the same time, the Security Council imposed upon the interested parties the obligation to work out a solution in a peaceful manner. In fact, the Security Council has established the authority and control of the world Organization on Prevlaka, so that neither Yugoslav nor Croatian jurisdiction applies to Prevlaka today. By adopting the above resolution, the Security Council called upon the parties to settle the dispute through mutual negotiations.

11. The Declaration signed by the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the President of the Republic of Croatia on 20 October 1992 reaffirmed the so-called Agreement on Prevlaka, reached in the meantime. That agreement, which was drafted by United Nations representatives and accepted by both parties, defined precisely the demilitarized status and the regime in the area of Prevlaka and its hinterland. "Boundaries for the United Nations demilitarized zone under resolution 779 (1992) were agreed on the night of 20 October 1992 by Presidents Cosić and Tudjman, meeting under the co-chairmanship of Mr. Vance and Lord Owen", which was confirmed by the report of the United Nations Secretary-General of 24 November 1992 (S/24848), which is also evident from the official map of the United Nations used by the United Nations military observers on Prevlaka.

12. Under the established regime of the "Blue Zone", which covers an area the coordinates of which have been defined by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), the sole presence allowed in the "Blue Zone", which is otherwise uninhabited, is that of United Nations observers. This means that presence of any other persons, either from the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or from the territory of the Republic of Croatia, is prohibited. In the "Yellow Zone", which covers the area marked on the map that the representatives of the Yugoslav Army agreed upon with General Morillon on 15 October 1992, no presence of military personnel or heavy weapons (artillery, tanks, mortars, anti-aircraft guns, rocket launchers and armoured personnel carriers, including all military personnel) is permitted, either on the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia i.e. the Republic of Montenegro, or on the territory of the Republic of Croatia. On the Croatian territory in the "Yellow Zone", the presence of the police of the Republic of Croatia is allowed and on the Yugoslav part of the "Yellow Zone" the presence of the police of the Republic of Montenegro is allowed, both armed with pistols only.

13. In Security Council resolution 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, by which the mandate of UNPROFOR was replaced by that of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation (UNCRO), Security Council resolution 779 (1992) was once again reaffirmed. It states that the Security Council decides that the mandate of UNCRO shall include "monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula in accordance with resolution 779 (1992)" pending the final settlement of the dispute.

14. In its resolution 1038 (1996) of 15 January 1996 the Security Council, in fact, once again confirmed the existence of a dispute between the two parties and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, emphasized that the obligation of both parties was to work out a solution through negotiations. The latest Security Council resolution, 1066 (1996) of 15 July 1996, takes an identical position on Prevlaka.

15. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Republic of Montenegro are satisfied with and supportive of the established United Nations security regime on Prevlaka and the present legal status of disputed territory, with the understanding that this status implies that the disputed territory will remain under the authority and control of the United Nations until the two parties settle their territorial dispute. The cooperation between the responsible authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Montenegro and the United Nations military observers on Prevlaka has been a constructive one.

Violation of the United Nations security regime by the Republic of Croatia

16. Despite the established United Nations security regime, the Republic of Croatia has caused a number of incidents and has taken numerous actions seriously violating the United Nations security regime; witness the written protests submitted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of Montenegro and the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council on 22 March 1995 (S/1995/222 and Corr.1-2). At the same time, the Croatian side has unilaterally established its border on land and at sea with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. with the Republic of

Montenegro, thereby violating a fundamental international rule of delimitation as a bilateral legal matter of international importance, as well as all the relevant Security Council resolutions and bilateral agreements. The Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of Montenegro cannot recognize such a sea border established in an unlawful and unilateral manner. The border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. the Republic of Montenegro and the Republic of Croatia at sea can only be drawn after the dispute over Prevlaka is resolved and after the delimitation on land in the region is carried out.

17. With respect to the unlawful behaviour of the Croatian side and the violations of the established United Nations security regime, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Republic of Montenegro have kept lodging protests with the Croatian side and have regularly reported such incidents to the United Nations representatives on the ground, as well as to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council.

18. As a result of such unlawful actions, the Republic of Croatia has, in violation of the United Nations security regime, built the following military installations: the facility at the intersection of roads Kobila Peak - Prevlaka and Cipavica cove - Vitaljina; the facility designed for the control of the Cipavica cove and the communication link Kobila - Vitaljina and Kobila - Prevlaka; the facility on the road that leads to the communication link Vitaljina - Cipavica cove in the direction of the facilities Glavica, Veilaz and Kupice; the facility on Glavica - t.p. 207; in the Bacvica Cove; on the point of a former garbage disposal site which is located on the newly built communication link Molunat - Prevlaka, from the southern side t.p. 323; on t.p. 323 Kupica; and finally, the facility on the point Veilaz. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Republic of Montenegro are lodging once again a protest against these violations and request the Security Council to urge the Republic of Croatia to annul all the results of its unlawful actions in the "Blue Zone", i.e. in the disputed region which is subject to the security regime and the authority and control of the United Nations.

Efforts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. the Republic of Montenegro, to settle the dispute

19. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. the Republic of Montenegro, has been making maximum efforts in order to resolve the territorial dispute with the Republic of Croatia over Prevlaka through direct diplomatic negotiations, in compliance with the instructions contained in the relevant Security Council resolutions. In that context, reference may be made to the above-mentioned initiative by the Parliament of the Republic of Montenegro, on 8 October 1991, which contained a proposal to negotiate a delimitation with the Republic of Croatia on land and at sea in the region of Prevlaka. Further reference is made to the negotiations held at The Hague and Brussels at the highest level throughout 1991 and 1992, to the meeting and talks of the Ministers of the Interior of the Republic of Montenegro and the Republic of Croatia of 20 October 1992 and 28 January 1993, to direct talks of the two interested parties held within the framework of the Joint Inter-State Commission in the presence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 25 April 1995, to the shuttle diplomacy of the United Nations

representatives, and, finally, to the continuation of the negotiations in Dayton in November 1995, the London Conference on 9 December 1995, and the Paris Conference on 14 December 1995, the negotiations in Zagreb held on 11 March 1996 and in Belgrade on 13 May 1996. None of these, however, have yielded any result.

20. Throughout the Dayton peace negotiations in November 1995, the delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, making use of the instruments of the overall peace arrangement, did all within its power to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute in direct contacts with the delegation of the Republic of Croatia, in the presence of the representatives of the United States of America. The guarantees given on that occasion by the Republic of Croatia with respect to a tripartite exchange of territories between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the resolution of the dispute over Prevlaka in favour of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. the Republic of Montenegro, are well known to all the participants of the direct peace talks in Dayton. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. the Republic of Montenegro, is in possession of a paper, in the Croatian language, in which the Croatian delegation, as its version of a tripartite exchange of territories, submitted its proposal for the resolution of the dispute. The text of that paper was acceptable for the Yugoslav delegation. Once the Dayton Agreement was reached, however, through a series of public statements made by the highest-ranking officials of the Republic of Croatia, as well as statements made in direct bilateral contacts, Croatia disregarded arrangements already agreed upon, invoking an obstacle allegedly contained in article 8 of its Constitution, which in fact does not exist.

21. In all the above-mentioned contacts, the Republic of Croatia did not demonstrate readiness to start meaningful talks, thereby acting in full contravention of international law and relevant Security Council resolutions. The method used by the Republic of Croatia has been either to state that the problem was negligible and easily solvable, while continuously offering the prospect of a positive solution for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. the Republic of Montenegro, or to push for revision of the solutions already agreed on in bilateral agreements at the highest level or contained in Security Council resolutions; or to disregard the obligations undertaken. Thus, by evading the obligation under international law to reach a settlement and by making use of the fact that the United Nations forces on Prevlaka have a limited term of office that is periodically extended, the Republic of Croatia has been trying to put strong pressure on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. the Republic of Montenegro, to abandon its basic position in the territorial dispute over Prevlaka. By its actions, the Republic of Croatia has deliberately violated the Security Council resolutions 779 (1992), 981 (1995) and 1038 (1996) which, pursuant to Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations impose the obligation to settle disputes on the basis of meaningful negotiations and in the spirit of good faith.

Agreement on Normalization of Relations and the territorial dispute over Prevlaka

22. Bearing all this in mind, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, whose position with respect to Prevlaka primarily reflects the

position of the Republic of Montenegro, since it involves the territory of that Republic, fully aware of the broader significance of normalization of Yugoslav-Croatian relations and not seeking to impede the process of normalization, continued to offer ideas and initiatives towards a peaceful solution. In this regard, fulfilling the obligations set forth in Security Council resolution 1066 (1996) of 15 July 1996, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a minimum solution to accommodate the interests of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in relation to the disputed territory of Prevlaka and to allow for an agreement on the normalization of relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia, has proposed article 4 of the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia, which reads as follows:

> "1. The Contracting Parties are agreed to solve the disputed issue of Prevlaka through mutual negotiations. Thereby, a contribution shall be made to the full security of the part of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the area of Boka Kotorska bay and the part of the territory of the Republic of Croatia in the area of Dubrovnik. The Contracting Parties shall settle this important disputed issue through mutual negotiations in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and good-neighbourliness.
>
> "2. Until mutual agreement on Prevlaka is reached, the Contracting Parties are agreed to respect the existing security regime established during United Nations monitoring."

23. The Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia represents a new challenge and a new possibility to have the territorial dispute over Prevlaka resolved by negotiations between the two parties. The first sentence of article 4 of the Agreement clearly states that there is a "disputed issue of Prevlaka" between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia, Prevlaka being made up of the territory of Cape Ostri and a part of its natural hinterland. Therefore, there is a territorial dispute between the two countries.

24. In accordance with the territorial dispute over Prevlaka, the second sentence of article 4 ("Thereby a contribution shall be made to the full security of the part of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the area of Boka Kotorska bay and the part of the territory of the Republic of Croatia in the area of Dubrovnik.") can only be interpreted as a contribution to the full security of the part of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the area of Boka Kotorska bay, which is for the time being under the security regime of the United Nations, i.e. under the authority and control of the United Nations in the so-called "Blue Zone", which includes waters of the Boka Kotorska bay, which have always enjoyed the status of indivisible internal waters; the words "the part of the territory of the Republic of Croatia in the area of Dubrovnik" can only refer to the territory of the Republic of Croatia bordering on the natural hinterland of Cape Ostri, i.e. Prevlaka.

25. Article 2 of the Agreement, which refers to mutual recognition of sovereignty and integrity in accordance with international law, implies that the disputed territory cannot be the object of violations by any of the parties

involved. In addition, article 2 provides for an explicit obligation that delimitation be carried out on the basis of negotiations between the two parties.

26. Article 10 of the Agreement refers to the obligation of the parties to continue negotiations on the normalization of relations in the sphere of air and road traffic on the basis of the principle of reciprocity, which implies that the negotiations on the so-called south corridors, located in the disputed region, are pending, as well as the negotiations on the opening of a border crossing between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. the Republic of Montenegro, and the Republic of Croatia, which does not exist at present.

Proposed solution to the dispute over Prevlaka

27. Accordingly, article 4, 2 and 10 of the Agreement on Normalization of Relations offer a possibility to accommodate the interests of both parties on the basis of the principle of reciprocity set forth in article 10 by effecting a legal and just delimitation on Prevlaka, so that Cape Ostri and a part of its natural hinterland are recognized as an integral part of Boka Kotorska, i.e. of the Republic of Montenegro and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, since Prevlaka and a much wider region up to and including the point of Molunat have been administered over a long period of history from the larger towns in Boka Kotorska, i.e. from Montenegro. Therefore, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. the Republic of Montenegro, claims Prevlaka on the basis of effective continued exercise of jurisdiction, which is just another term for the sovereign possession of the disputed area according to international law.

28. At the same time, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Republic of Montenegro will, on the basis of the reciprocity of interests set forth in article 10 of the Agreement, make it possible for the Republic of Croatia to use freely the southern air and road corridor. This proposal represents a new initiative taken by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Republic of Montenegro in favour of the Republic of Croatia to settle the territorial dispute over Prevlaka and an actual measure of implementation of the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 28 October 1996 from the Permanent Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We should like to state our position with respect to questions resulting from the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which relate to the membership of the successor States in the United Nations. These questions constitute a part of the issue of State succession and have to be settled in accordance with international law and the relevant decisions taken by the competent organs of the United Nations.

The relevant decisions in the case of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are contained in Security Council resolution 777 (1992) and, most recently, resolution 1022 (1995), as well as in General Assembly resolution 47/1. In its resolution 777 (1992), the Security Council stated that the State formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had ceased to exist, and that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) had to apply for membership in the United Nations. These resolutions continue to be applicable and must be strictly adhered to.

All States that have emerged from the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which has ceased to exist, are equal successor States. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) also has to follow the procedure for admission of new Member States to the United Nations, which would enable the Organization to make its judgement on whether the conditions set out in Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations are met.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 20, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ambassador Muhamed SACIRBEY
Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina

(Signed) Ambassador Denko MALESKI
Permanent Representative of Macedonia

(Signed) Ambassador Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative of Croatia

(Signed) Ambassador Danilo TÜRK
Permanent Representative of Slovenia

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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 107

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

Report of the Secretary General

1. The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/131 of 13 December 1985, with the purpose of providing financial assistance to representatives of indigenous communities and organizations who wish to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. The Working Group, which was established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/34 of 7 May 1982, is a subsidiary organ of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and meets annually at Geneva. The Group has a twofold mandate: to review developments pertaining to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples and to evolve international standards concerning indigenous rights. The reports on the Working Group's thirteenth and fourteenth sessions are issued as documents E/CN.4/Sub.2/1995/24 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1996/21.

2. In its resolution 50/156 of 21 December 1995, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations should also be used to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations authorized to participate in the deliberations of the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group established in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/32 of 3 March 1995. This Working Group has the sole purpose of elaborating a draft declaration, considering the draft contained in the annex to resolution 1994/45 of 26 August 1994 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, entitled "draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples" for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly within the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People. The report on the first session of the Working Group is issued as document E/CN.4/1996/84.

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3. The Voluntary Fund is administered by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and other provisions relevant to this Fund. 1/ In this task, the Secretary-General is advised by a Board of Trustees composed of five persons with relevant experience on indigenous issues and serving in their personal capacity. The members of the Board are appointed by the Secretary-General for a three-year term, renewable in consultation with the Chairman of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. At least one of the members of the Board of Trustees shall be a representative of a widely recognized organization of indigenous peoples. The report on the first session of the Board of Trustees was presented to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, in 1988 (A/42/706).

4. The Board of Trustees held its eighth session from 24 to 28 April 1995, and its ninth session from 22 to 26 April 1996. During both its eighth and ninth sessions, the Board was composed of Mr. Leif Dunfjeld (Norway), Mr. William Ole Ntimama (Kenya), Ms. Lois O'Donoghue (Australia), Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (Philippines) and Mr. Augusto Willemsen-Díaz (Guatemala), who has served as the Board's Chairman at all of its nine sessions.

5. The General Assembly, in its resolution 40/131, laid down certain criteria that beneficiaries of assistance from the Fund must meet. The Board of Trustees has developed more detailed elements for selection criteria, and these criteria are reflected in a questionnaire sent out with letters informing indigenous peoples about activities of the Voluntary Fund prior to the meeting of the Board.

6. In its resolution 40/131, the General Assembly foresaw funding by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities. Between 1 May 1994 and 21 April 1996, in response to requests issued by the Secretary-General, contributions had been received from the following Governments:

Donor	Amount in United States Dollars	Date
Canada	10 948.91	6 November 1995
Greece	5 000.00	17 May 1994
	6 000.00	4 April 1995
Japan	20 000.00	28 October 1994
Netherlands	37 831.86	6 November 1995
New Zealand	19 952.63	12 June 1995
	16 680.00	12 June 1995
Norway	76 518.42	14 November 1994
	73 331.76	12 December 1994
Saint Lucia	300.00	1 June 1994

7. In addition, during the same period, contributions were received from the following non-governmental sources:

Donor	Amount in United States dollars	Date
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission	22 033.65	4 November 1994
	14 378.00	14 July 1995
J. Walker	100.00	1 March 1995
	148.39	10 March 1995
Mashantucket Pequot	1 000.00	7 February 1995
Shimin Gaikou Centre	1 500.00	17 May 1994
	1 500.00	4 April 1995
	1 500.00	14 March 1995

8. At its eighth and ninth sessions, the Board examined requests for financial assistance for 91 and 171 indigenous representatives, respectively. In the light of the funds available, it recommended at its eighth session the awarding of 53 travel and subsistence grants. The 53 beneficiaries came from 31 countries. At its ninth session, it recommended the awarding of 22 travel and subsistence grants for representatives to attend the fourteenth session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. The beneficiaries came from 17 countries. In addition, the Board recommended the awarding of four travel and subsistence grants for representatives to attend the second session of the Working Group established in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/32. The beneficiaries came from four countries.

9. The tenth session of the Board of Trustees is scheduled to be held from 21 to 25 April 1997.

Notes

1/ See E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/20.